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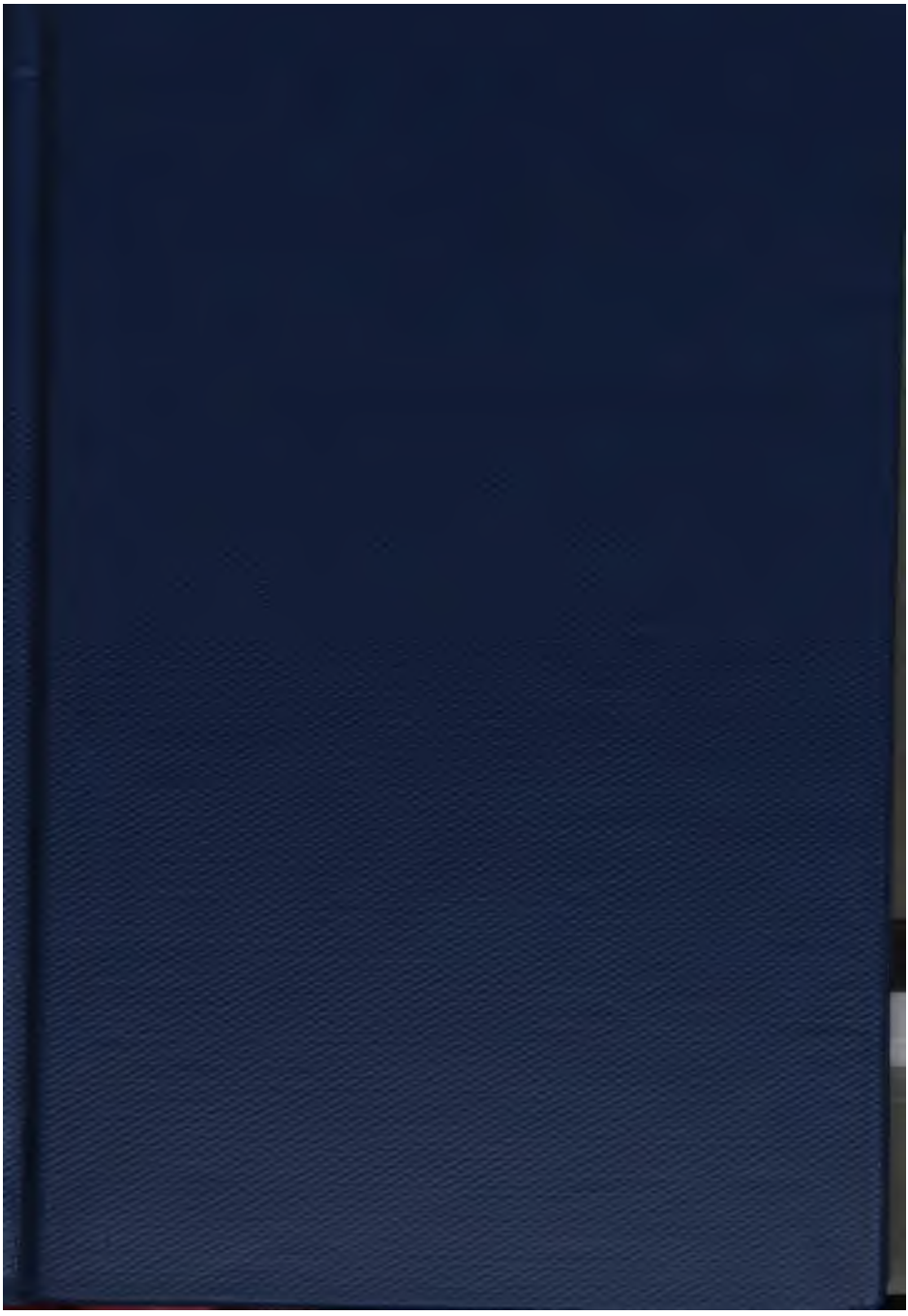

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I crave indulgence for inaccuracies and imperfections in this little book, it having been written and printed in a very great hurry, as I anticipated having to leave England before I could finish it.

If owners will kindly send me their wishes respecting their yachts' names, I shall be exceedingly grateful, and will endeavour to have the next Edition as correct as possible.

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F. C.

ABANA — A River of Damascus, mentioned in Scripture.

ABOUKIR — A Bay on the coast of Egypt, close to the Mouth of the Nile, where Nelson's great battle was fought, August 1st, 1798.

ABEONA — The goddess who protected voyagers (Latn).

ABRUNA — A place in Italy ?

ACHILLES — The great Hero of Iliad; a Grecian who was the swiftest footed amongst the Greeks, and who signalised himself at the seige of Troy; and is said to have been dipped by his mother in the river Styx, which rendered him invulnerable in every part except his right heel, by which she held him. He was the most handsome and bravest of all the Greeks. He killed Hector after chasing him three times round the city. He was at length killed by Paris with an arrow which struck the only vulnerable part about him.

ACTÆON — A celebrated hunter, who whilst hunting saw Diana and her Nymphs bathing; was changed by her into a stag and was killed by his own dogs.

ADROIT — Dexterous, skilful, smart [French].

ÆGER — Difficult [Latin].

AGAMEMNON — A General who commanded the Greek army at the seige of Troy, celebrated for his dignity and majesty, and called by Homer "King of Men." Married Clytemnestra, sister of Helen. When Helen was stolen by Paris, Agamemnon was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grecian forces going against Troy. Their fleet being detained at Aulis he sacrificed his daughter to appease Diana. His dispute with Achilles before the walls of Troy respecting the captive Chryseis, and the consequent loss to the Greeks of the services of Achilles, forms one of the chief subjects of the Iliad. He was assassinated by his wife Clytemnestra, and his death was avenged by his son Orestes.

ÆOLUS — Son of Jupiter and god of the Winds.

AGLAIA — "The Bright One." One of the charities or graces.

ÆGLE — "Brightness," or "Splendour." The name of several nymphs, said to be the most beautiful of them all.

Aerolite (From the Greek words signifying) aer-air and lethos, a stone, *i.e.*, a stone fallen from the air.

Aigle Eagle (French).

Aileen Girl's name [Irish].

Ajax Son of Telamon, was, next to Achilles, the swiftest and bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. To Ajax fell the lot of opposing Hector, when that hero had challenged the bravest of the Greeks to single combat. The glory of the combatants was equal in the engagement, and at parting they exchanged arms, the baldric of Ajax serving as the instrument by which Hector was attached to the car of Achilles. After the death of Achilles, both Ajax and Ulysess laid claim to the arms of the hero. When they were given to the latter, Ajax became so enraged that in a fit of delirium he slaughtered a flock of sheep, supposing them to be the sons of Atreus, who had given the preference to Ulysses, and afterwards stabbed himself with his sword, which had been amongst the arms exchanged with Hector, and thus, by a singular fatality, the present mutually conferred contributed to their mutual destruction.

Another account says that he went with forty ships to the Trojan war, as one of Helen's suitors. The night on which Troy was taken he offered violence to Cassandra, who had fled into Minerva's Temple; and for this offence the goddess destroyed his ship in a storm. Ajax swam to a rock, and said

that he was safe in spite of all the gods. Such impiety offended Neptune, who struck the rock with his trident, and Ajax was precipitated into the sea with part of the rock and was drowned. Virgil relates his death differently.

AKBAR — The greatest and wisest of all the monarchs who have swayed the sceptre of Hindostan. Born 1542. Died 1605.

ALADDIN — From the tale in the Arabian Nights of "Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp."

ALBION — "The White Land;" a name for Great Britain. (Lat.)

ALDA — Female of Aldus. (Latin.)

ALCYONE — A Pleiad daughter of Atlas and Pleione and beloved by Neptune.

Daughter of Æolus and Enarete and wife of Ceyx; her husband having perished in a shipwreck, Alcyone for grief threw herself into the sea, but the gods, out of compassion, changed them both into birds. While the birds Alcyone were breeding calms always prevailed at sea, as they sat on their nests on the surface of the waters. [Hence Halcyon days.]

ALCESTE — Wife of Admetus. Apollo prevailed on the Fates to grant Admetus deliverance from death if his father, mother, or wife would die for him. Alceste died in his stead. She was afterwards rescued from Hades by Hercules.

ALECTO	One of the Furies. See Megæra.
ALGERNIE	Girl's name.
ALGERINE	A native of Algeria.
ALICENA	Girl's name. Alice (Italian).
ALKELDA	
ALLEGRA	Lively. (Italian.)
ALMA	Beautiful, Fair (Latin). Soul, in Italian poetry, or the celebrated battle fought, Sept. 20th, 1854.
ALOUETTE	Lark (French).
ALRUNA	Witch [Scandinavian].
ALTHEA	A flowering shrub (Greek).
ALUMINA	A soft clay.
AMBA	A word sometimes used for dawn (Italian). Also the fruit of the mango tree [Spanish]
AMADINE	A tropical bird (Spanish).
AMPHION	Son of Jupiter and Antiope. Amphion received a lyre from Mercury, on which he played with such magic skill that the stones moved of their own accord and formed the

wall round Thebes. He afterwards married Niobe, who bore him many sons and daughters, all of whom were killed by Apollo, whereupon he put an end to his own life.

AMPHITRITE — A Nereid or Oceanid. Wife of Neptune and goddess of the sea, especially of the Mediterranean. She was the mother of Triton. She is generally represented seated in a chariot of shells drawn by dolphins and sea horses and surrounded by sea nymphs.

AMULET — A charm hung round the neck to prevent misfortune or disease.

ANACONDA — A large water snake of Ceylon, of the Boa Constrictor tribe.

ANDROMEDA — Daughter of Cepheus, King of Athiopia, by Cassiope. In consequence of her mother (Cassiopeo) boasting that the beauty of her daughter surpassed that of the Nereides, Neptune was so enraged he sent a sea monster to lay waste the country in which she lived. The oracle Ammon promised deliverance if Andromeda were given up to the monster. Cepheus was obliged to chain his daughter naked to a rock. Here she was found and saved by Perseus, who slew the monster and obtained her as his wife. She had been previously promised to Phineus and this gave rise to the famous fight of Phineus and Perseus at the wedding, in which the former and all his associates were killed. After her death she was placed among the stars.

APHRODITE From the Greek word signifying froth. She was called Venus by the Romans, and was the goddess of Love and Beauty. It is related by some of the poets that she sprang from the foam of the sea. She surpassed all the other goddesses in beauty, for which she received the prize (the golden apple) from Paris. She had the power of granting beauty and invincible charms to others. The Greek word for Venus.

APOLLO The son of Jupiter and Latona, and twin brother of Diana, the god of music, poetry, and the sciences. The following attributes are ascribed to Apollo:—

1—The god who punishes.
2—The god who affords help and wards off evil.
3—The god of prophecy.
4—The god of song and music.
5—The god who protects the flocks and cattle.
6—The god who delights in the foundation of towns and the establishment of civil constitutions.
7—The god of the sun.
There is a beautiful statute of him in Rome, in which he is represented as the perfect ideal of youthful manliness.

AQUILA The eagle. A northern constellation.

AQUILINE Resembling an eagle, or an eagle's beak.

ARACHNE A Lydian maiden, daughter of Idmon, a famous dyer in purple. Arachne excelled

in the art of weaving, and proud of her talent, ventured to challenge Minerva to compete with her. The maiden produced a piece of cloth in which the amours of the gods were woven, and as the goddess could find no fault with it, she tore the work to pieces. Arachne, in despair, hung herself; but Minerva loosened the rope and saved her life, but the rope was changed into a cobweb and Arachne herself into a spider.

From this story it is inferred that man learnt the art of weaving from the spider; it was first attempted in Lydia.

ARBUTUS — An evergreen shrub, flourishing especially at Killarney Lakes.

ARCHACON — The chief means of success.

ARETHUSA — A nymph of Elis, daughter of Oceanus, and one of Diana's attendants. While bathing one day in the Alpheus, the god of the river rose and persued her over all the country, when Arethusa, ready to sink under fatigue, implored Diana to succour her, and she was immediately changed into a fountain. Alpheus, resuming his aqueous form, sought to mingle his streams with hers, but Diana opened a secret passage under the earth and the sea, where the waters of Arethusa disappeared, and rose in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse in Sicily, but the god continued to pursue her under the sea and rose also in Ortygia, and joined his stream in that from the fountain of Arethusa.

Argonaut "The sailors of the ship Argo," the heroes who sailed to Aea (afterwards called Colchis) for the purpose of fetching the golden fleece. See Jason.

Argus Surnamed Panoptes, "the all-seeing," because he had a hundred eyes, of which only two slept at one time. Was appointed by Juno guardian of the cow, into which Io had been metamorphosed; but Mercury, at the command of Jupiter, sent him to sleep by the sweet notes of his flute, and then cut off his head. Juno transplanted his eyes to the tail of the peacock, her favourite bird.

Another Argus was the builder of the ship Argo.

Ariadne Daughter of Minos, who fell in love with Thesus, and gave him the thread that helped him out of the labyrinth in which he was confined. Theseus in return promised to marry her, but afterwards deserted her. She then married Bacchus and became his priestess. Another account states that Theseus deserted Ariadne at the island of Naxos, where she was found by Dionysius, who made her his wife, and placed among the stars the crown which he gave her at their marriage.

Aries "The Ram" [Latin]. A constellation of fixed stars, the first of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, which the sun enters about the 12th March.

Armada A fleet [Spanish].

ARUN — A River in Sussex.

ASPHODEL — (Asphodelus Lat. Botany.) The day lily. The flowers are very beautiful.

ASSEGAI — A weapon used by the Natives of New Zealand.

ASTARTE — Another name for Aphrodite.

ASTERIA — Sister of Latona, mother of Hecate. In order to escape the embraces of Jupiter, she threw herself down from heaven like a star into the sea, where she was metamorphosed into the island Asteria (the island which had fallen from heaven like a star).

ASTRÆA — Daughter of Jupiter and Themis, and goddess of justice, lived during the golden age among men; but when the wickedness of men increased she withdrew to heaven, and was placed among the stars, under the name of Virgo. She is represented as a virgin of a stern countenance, with a pair of scales in one hand and a sword in the other. Her sister Perdicia left the earth with her.

ATALANTA — She was forsaken by her father in infancy and was suckled by a she-bear. After she had grown up she lived in pure maidenhood, slew the Centaurs who pursued her, and took part in the Calydonian hunt. Her father afterwards recognised her as his daughter. When he desired her to marry she required every suitor to contend

with her in a foot race, because she was *the swiftest footed of mortals.* If he conquered her he was to be rewarded with her hand; if not he was to be put to death. She conquered many suitors, but was at length overcome by Milanion with the assistance of Aphrodite (Venus). This goddess had given him three golden apples, and during the race he dropped them one after the other; their beauty charmed Atalanta so much that she could not help stopping to pick them up, and Milanion thus gained the goal before her. She accordingly became his wife. They were afterwards both metamorphosed into lions, because they profaned the sacred grove of Jupiter.

Atlas He made war with other Tritons upon Jupiter, and, being conquered, was condemned to bear heaven on his head and hands.

Audax Daring (Latin).

Aura Breeze (Latin).

Auriga The Charioteer. One of the northern constellations.

Aurora Also Eös. The daughter of Titan and Terra, goddess of the morning and mother of the stars and winds; the goddess of the dawn. At the close of every night she rose from the couch of her spouse Tithonus, and in a chariot drawn by winged horses,

ascended up to heaven from the river Oceanus, to announce the coming light of the sun. She is represented in a rose-coloured chariot drawn by winged horses, opening with her rosy fingers the gates of the east, pouring the dew on the earth, and making the flowers grow. She carried off several youths distinguished for their beauty, such as Orion, Cephalus, and Tithonus.

AUTOPSY — (From two Greek words,) signifying the seeing a thing with ones own eyes. Applied by the ancients to the communications which the soul was supposed to have with the gods in the Elysian mysteries.

AVALLON — A place in France, celebrated for its wines.

AVEYRON — A department of France, in Guinne.

AVOSET — A long-legged bird, found in marshes in Norfolk and Lincolnshire, and is remarkable for having its bill turned upwards.

AYACONORA — The Goddess of Song.

BACCHANTE The female companions of Bacchus.

BACCHUS Called also Dionysius. The youthful, beautiful, but effeminate god of wine, called by the Greeks and Romans the noisy or riotous god. He was the son of Jupiter and Semele. Before his birth, Semele was persuaded by Juno (who appeared to her in disguise), to request the father of the gods to appear to her in the same glory in which he approached his own wife Hera. Jupiter unwillingly complied and appeared to her in thunder and lightning. Semele being seized by the flames, gave premature birth to a child (Bacchus), but Jupiter saved the child, sewed him up in his thigh, and thus preserved him till he came to maturity. Afterwards, Bacchus was brought up by the nymphs of Mt. Nysa, who were rewarded by Jupiter by being placed as Hyades* amongst the stars. When he grew up Hera drove him mad, but he taught men the cultivation of the vine and making wine. He married Ariadne.

*Hyades, a constellation of seven stars in the bull's head, the principle of which is Aldebaran, forming the bull's left eye. A useful star in navigation.

Ballerina Ballet dancer. (Italian).

Bambino Baby. (Italian).

Bann A river in Ireland, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

Banshee An Irish fairy or spirit.

Barracouta A large sea fish of the macarel kind, called sea pike.

Basilisk A kind of serpent or cockatrice, said to kill by its look.

Beauseant The battle cry of the Knights Templar.

Bel-esprit Wit [French].

Bella Beautiful [Italian].

Bella Donna Beautiful woman (Italian.)

Belle Beautiful [French].

Bellona The Roman goddess of war, represented as the wife or sister of Mars. Had a famous temple at Rome. The priests of this goddess, who were called Bellonarii, in their devotions to her, used to cut themselves with knives to render her propitious, and sacrificed to her honor the blood which flowed from their wounds. In front of her temple stood the pillar against which the javelin was hurled when the Romans declared war against any people.

Bellona is generally depicted as the charroteer of Mars, with wild dishevelled hair, bloody garments, and a torch in her hand.

BELLEROPHON

Son of Glaucus, king of Ephyre. He was at first called Hipponous, but the murder of his brother Bellerus procured for him the name Bellerophon, "Murderer of Bellus," and compelled him to seek refuge at the court of Prætus, king of Argus. There the king's wife fell in love with him; and on his slighting her passion, she accused him before her husband of attempts on her virtue. Prætus, unwilling to violate the laws of hospitality, sent him to his father-in-law, Jobates, the king of Lycia, with a letter desiring him to put to death the man who had so dishonorably treated his daughter. (Hence a letter unfavourable to the bearer has been called "Literæ Bellerophontis.") Jobates, to satisfy his son-in-law, sent Bellerophon to conquer the horrible monster Chimæra, thinking that he was sure to perish in the contest, but Bellerophon obtained possession of the winged horse, Pegasus, from Minerva, and on him rose into the air and killed the Chimæra with his arrows. He was then sent against the Solymi, and also the Amazons; in these expeditions he was always victorious, but on his return he was attacked by a party sent against him by Jobates, consisting of the bravest of the Lycians, who lay in ambush to kill him, but Bellerophon slew them all. Jobates, seeing it was impossible to kill him, believed him innocent, and protected by the gods gave him his daughter

Cassandra in marriage, and made him his successor on the throne. Elated by his success he tried to fly to heaven on Pegasus, but Jupiter, incensed at his boldness, sent a Gad fly to sting the horse, which threw him and he fell to the earth, where he wandered in solitude and melancholy till he died.

BELVIDERE — Beautiful view (Italian).

BERYL — A precious stone of a greenish cast.

BIANCA — One of Shakespeare's heroines. Girl's name (Italian).

BIJOU — Jewel [French].

BOADICEA — Queen of the Iceni, a tribe of Britons inhabiting Norfolk and Suffolk about A.D. 50. Catus, a Roman procurator, ordered her to be scourged, and her daughters to be violated. To revenge these insults the Iceni, and their neighbours the Trinobantes (who dwelt in what is now Essex and Middlesex), flew to arms. They attacked and destroyed the Roman Colony of Colchester; they defeated a Roman legion; massacred the Romans at St. Albans and London; Catus fled into Gaul. Tacitus says the Romans and their allies were destroyed to the number of 70,000, many of them perished under torture. Another Roman legion hastened to the scene with an army of 10,000 men, and posted themselves in a narrow pass, their rear being guarded by a wood. The Britons were

commanded by Boadicea, who, in a chariot with her two daughters, went from one tribe to another exhorting them to fight bravely; but they were defeated with great loss, and Boadicea killed herself with poison.

Bonita — Pretty (Spanish). Also a Fish.

Boreas — Son of Astræus and Aurora, and god of the north winds. He loved Orithyia, and carried her off to Thrace, where she became the mother of the winged youths, Zetes and Calais, and two daughters, Cleopatra and Chione. When Xerxes was going to invade Attica, Boreas is said to have sent a storm and destroyed his fleet, upon which the Athenians erected a temple in his honor, and ever afterwards worshipped him with devotion.

He was usually represented with the feet of a serpent, his wings dripping with golden dew drops, and the train of his garment sweeping along the ground.

Boulotte — Big tub (French). Also broad in the beam.

Brenda — One of Sir Walter Scott's heroines in the Pirate.

Britomart — A nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Carne, and beloved by Minos, who pursued her 9 months, till at length she leaped into the sea and was changed by Diana into a goddess.

CADMUS Son of Agenor, king of Phœnicea, brother of Europa. He slew the dragon that guarded the well Ares, and on the advice of Minerva sowed the teeth of the monster, out of which armed men grew up called Sparti or the sown, who killed each other, except 5, who were the ancestors of the Thebans. He married Hermione, daughter of Mars and Venus. All the gods descended from Olympus to be present at the nuptials. In the end he, and Hermione his wife, were changed into serpents, and removed by Jupiter into Elysium.

CALLIOPE The muse of heroic poetry and eloquence; represented with books, and sometimes with a trumpet in her hand.

CALPEANA Belonging to Calpe (Gibraltar).

CALYPSO A nymph, inhabiting the Island on which Ulysses was shipwrecked. Calypso loved the unfortunate hero, and promised him immortality if he would remain with her. Ulysses refused, and after she had detained him seven years, the gods compelled her to allow him to continue his journey homewards, after which she become inconsolable. She was also the goddess of silence.

CAMBRIA — Wales—ancient name of.

CAMILLA — Queen of the Volsci, was educated in the woods, and trained to the exercise of arms. She was dedicated to the service of Diana. She led her tribe to battle, and many Chiefs perished by her hand; but she at last fell by the javelin of Aruns.

Virgil gives a beautiful description of this heroine in the seventh book of the Æneid, representing her so swift of foot as to outstrip the winds, skim over standing corn without bending the stalks, and glide along the water without wetting her feet.

CAMPANERA — Female bellringer. A Country girl [Italian and Spanish].

CANOPUS — An important city in Egypt, 2 miles east of Alexandria, celebrated for a great temple of Serapis, and for its commerce and its luxury. An Egyptian god. Also a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Argus.

CAPRICORN — The goat [Latin]. A constellation. The tenth sign of the Zodiac.

CARADOC — King of the Silures, a tribe of Wales, A.D. 50.

CARINA — "Dear one" [Italian].

CARNATIC — A rich country in India.

CASSANDRA — Daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and twin sister of Helonees, passionately loved by Apollo, who conferred on her the gift of prophecy upon her promising to comply with his desires; but when she had become possessed of the prophetic art, she refused to fulfil her promise. Thereupon the god in anger ordained that none should believe her prophecies. On the capture of Troy, she took refuge in the sanctuary of Minerva, but was torn away from the statue of the goddess by Ajax. On the division of the booty, Cassandra fell to the lot of Agamemnon, who took her with him to Mycenae, and she was assassinated with him.
A prophetess in "Troilus and Cressida," (Shakespeare.)

CASSOWARY — A large bird, native of Java.

CASTALIA — A celebrated fountain on mount Parnassus, in which Pythia used to bathe, sacred to Apollo and the muses.

CASTOR — Twin brother to Pollux, sons of Jupiter and Leda. Castor was famous for his skill in taming and managing horses. They were regarded as the protectors of ships in tempests. Transformed with his twin brother into the constellation Gemini, or the twins.

CAU CLARA

CAYMAN — An American allegator. An Island in the West Indies.

Centaur — Are represented as half horses, half men, inhabiting Thessaly, are said to have been the offspring of Ixion, and a cloud, and are celebrated in ancient story for their fight with the Lapithae, which arose at the marriage feast ot Pirithous, when being intoxicated with wine they offered violence to the women.

Cerberus — A dog with three heads, who guarded the gates of hell; the destruction of this monster was one of the twelve labours of Hercules.

Ceres — Called Demeter, goddess of the earth, in Greek, Mother Earth. Protectoress of agriculture and all the fruits of the earth. Is represented with a garland of ears of corn on her head, holding in one hand a lighted torch, in the other a poppy which was sacred to her.

Cetonia — A kind of beetle.

Chanticleer — The cock, so called from his clear shrill voice.

Char — Triumphal car (French). Also a fish.

Charon — The ferryman of hell, who conveyed in his boat the shades of the dead across the river of the lower world. For this service he was paid with an obolus or damace, which coin was placed in the mouth of every corpse previous to its burial. He is represented as an aged man with a dirty beard and a mean dress.

CHARYBDIS — An avaricious woman, turned by Jupiter into a very dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite the rocks called Scylla.

CHASSEUR — A hunter (French).

CHAZALIE — "Star of the Ocean" (Mexican).

CHEROKEE — An aboriginal tribe of North American Indians.

CHIMERA — A monster, partly lion, goat, and serpent. Constantly vomiting flames, and was killed by Bellerophon. (Figuratively) a groundless or vain imagination which has no foundation in reason or nature.

CHINDARA — A fabulous fountain where instruments are said to be constantly playing. (Lalla Rookh.)

CHLORA — Fair, blooming. A flower. (Greek).

CHONITA — A little face. Spanish Gipsy dialect.

CHOUGH — A species of crow.

CICADA — Grasshopper (Spanish).

CID — The name of the hero of a famous old Spanish Epic poem, given him by the Moors of Spain, against whom he fought. His name was really Roderigo Diaz de Bivar. His adventures have been magnified and multiplied in the poem. He lived in the eleventh century, born 1040, died 1099.

Circe Daughter of Helios (the Sun). An ocean nymph, celebrated for her skill in magic and knowledge of subtle poisons. She dwelt in a beautiful island, attended by four nymphs, who passed the day in knitting and embroidery, and relieved their labours with songs. Ulysses, when thrown on her shores, sent some of his companions to explore the country, who approached the palace of the nymphs and were hospitably entertained, but having tasted of the magic cup which Circe offered them were forthwith changed into swine, with the exception of Eurylochus, who brought the sad news to Ulysses. The latter having received from Mercury the root *Moly*, which fortified him against enchantment, drank freely of her cup without the usual effect being produced, compelled Circe to restore his companions to their former state. She complied, loaded the hero with honors, yielded to his love, and became the mother of Telegonus. Ulysses remained with her a whole year.

Claribel Name taken by an English composer of songs and music.

Cleomene The names of three different Spartan kings.

Cleopatra Queen of Egypt, celebrated for her beauty and fascination. Was 17 at the death of her father, who appointed her heir to his kingdom, in conjunction with her younger brother Ptolemy, whom she was to marry. She was expelled from the throne

by his guardians; but having won by her charms the support of Cæsar he replaced her on the throne. She had a son by Cæsar, called Cæsarion, and she followed him (Cæsar) to Rome, where she remained till his death. She then returned to Egypt and completely won the heart of Marc Antony.

In the war between Octavian and Antony, Cleopatra accompanied her lover, and was present at the battle of Actium, in the midst of which she retreated with her fleet and thus hastened the loss of the day. She fled to Alexandria, where she was joined by Antony. Seeing Antony's fortunes desperate, she entered into negotiations with Augustus, and promised to make away with Antony. She fled to a mausoleum she had built, and then caused a report to be spread of her death. Antony, resolving not to survive her, stabbed himself, and was drawn up into the mausoleum, where he died in her arms. She then tried to gain the love of Augustus, but her charms failed to soften his colder heart. Seeing that he had determined to carry her captive to Rome, she put an end to her own life by putting an asp in her bosom, from the poison of which she died at the age of thirty-nine.

Clio Glory (Greek). The muse who presides over history. Her office was to record the actions of illustrious heroes. She was the daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She is represented crowned with laurels, holding in one hand a trumpet and a book, and some times a quill, with a lute in the other.

Clotilde — Girl's name. (French). A French Queen.

Clutha — Name for the river Clyde in the Ossian poems.

Clymene — 1—Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and much beloved by Apollo. Mother of Atlas.

2—Mother of Phæton, by Helios (the sun.)

3—A relative of Menelaus and a companion of Helen, when she was carried off by Paris.

Clytie — Daughter of Oceanus. She pined away for love of Apollo, and was changed by him into the flower Heliotrope.

Coila — Girl. (Gælic.)

Colossus — A statue of enormous size of Apollo, at Rhodes, made by Chares. Stood across the mouth of the harbour, and was so high that the ships of those days could pass with full sail between its legs. Its height was 126ft. It was overthrown by an earthquake, after standing 1360 years; and was sold to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels with the brass of it.

Colleen Bawn — White girl. Light-haired girl. (Irish.)

Columbine — The chief female character in a pantomime.

COMUS	The god of laughter and mirth. Also a poem by Milton.
COMARAICH	A Gælic salutation, meaning literally "How are you."
CONQUESTADOR	One who overcomes by force of arms. (Spanish.)
CONFIANCE	Confidence. (French.)
COOLAN	Song. (Irish.)
CORALIE	A girl's name. (French.)
CORDELIA	Heroine in the play of "King Lear." (Shakespeare.)
CORINNE	A girl's name. (French.) A celebrated French novel by Madame De'Staêl.
CORISANDE	Heroine in Disraeli's novel "Lothair."
CORNELIA	A girl's name. In Roman history, mother of Scipio.
CORNUBIA	Cornwall. (Latin.)
COROMANDEL	A part of the coast of Southern India.
CORRINA	A poetess of Thebes, remarkable for her personal attractions. She was the teacher of Pindar, and subsequently his successful rival.
CORSAIR	A beautiful poem by Lord Byron.

COSETTE — Heroine in "Les Miserables," a novel by Victor Hugo.

CROILLA — A Creole lady. (Spanish.)

CROISSY — A place in ancient France.

CRUSKEEN LAWN — Irish song.
In Irish, literally a jug full or a tumbler full.

CUPID — The god of love. Son of Mars and Venus, represented as a wanton boy, of whom a thousand tricks and cruel sports were related, and from whom neither gods nor men were safe. His arms consisted of arrows and torches, which no one could touch with impunity. His arrows were of different powers, and kindled love in the heart they wounded; others were blunt and heavy with lead, and produced aversion to a lover. He had golden wings and fluttered about like a bird. His eyes were sometimes covered, so that he acted blindly.

CURACOA — An island in the West Indies.

CUTTY SARK — In Burns' Tam o' Shanter it is a short shift. (Scotch.)

"Whene'er to drink ye are inclin'd
Or Cutty Sarks' run in your mind."—*Burns.*

CYBELE — A celebrated Greek and Roman goddess, who was worshipped with great solemnity. She was a daughter of Uranus and wife of the god Saturn, by whom she became the mother of Vesta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, Neptune, and Jupiter. Called "Great

and thus mocked the precautions of the king. Acrisius shut up both mother and child in a chest, which he cast into the sea; but the chest floated to the island of Seraphis, were both were rescued by Dictys.

Daphne A beautiful nymph, daughter of the river god Peneus. Was pursued by Apollo, who was charmed by her beauty, but as she was on the point of being overtaken by him she prayed for aid and was changed into a laurel tree, which became in consequence the favourite tree of Apollo and sacred to him, and was regarded as the symbol of fame and glory.

Darenth A place in Kent.

Delgada Thin, slight. (Spanish.)

Denburn A small river in Scotland.

Derwent The name of three rivers in the north of England.

Desmond An Earl celebrated and distinguished in the history of Ireland, who lived near Mallow.

Diana Daughter of Jupiter and Latona, born at the same birth with Apollo. She was the goddess of hunting and chastity, also presided over health.

Diadem (From the Greek.) Formerly a bandage of silk that encompassed the heads of kings

and tied behind, sometimes enriched with pearls or evergreens. A mark of Royalty. A sort of crown. In heraldry, certain circles or rims binding or enclosing the crowns of Princes, and to bear the globes, crosses, and fleur-de-lis for their crests.

DIDA — Girl's name.

DIDO — Also called Elissa, the reputed founder of Carthage. She married her wealthy uncle, Acerbas, who was murdered. She sailed secretly with his treasure from Tyre for Africa. Here she purchased as much land as might be enclosed with the hide of a bull, but she ordered the hide to be cut up into the thinnest possible, stripes, and with them she surrounded a spot on which she built the citadel, round which the city of Carthage arose, and soon became a powerful and flourishing place. The neighbouring king, Hiarbas, jealous of the prosperity of the new city, demanded her hand in marriage. Dido had vowed eternal fidelity to her late husband. Pretending to yield, she built a funeral pile, on which she stabbed herself in the presence of her people.

DINORAH — An opera by Meyerbeer.

DIONE — An ocean nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris and mother of Aphrodite (Venus) by Jupiter. Cæsar was called Dionaeus Cæsar, because he claimed descent from Venus.

DJEREED — Arabic for javelin in "Byron."

DOLLY VARDEN — The daughter of the locksmith in "Barnaby Rudge." (Chas. Dickens.)

DORIS — Goddess of the sea. Daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, and wife of Nereus, by whom she had 50 daughters, the Neriedes. The Latin poets sometimes use the name of this Divinty for the sea itself.

DRACŒNA — An emblem of the divinity in a manner universally received, was the seraph or fiery flying serpent, the Salutis Draco (Draccena), the great symbol of light, and wisdom, of life, and health. Why the figure of this animal was thus honored several reasons may be assigned; as—the annual renovation of its youth and beauty; its sinuosity, which enables it to put on various forms; the acuteness of its vision, and extraordinary sagacity ascribed to it; and its color, which is that of vivid flame or burnished brass. Its name of Seraph particularly is so expressive of that blaze of brightness, which it seems to furnish when reflecting the splendour of the sunbeams, that it has been transferred to a superior order of angels, and is once made use of to denote even the glorious appearance of the cherubin. This is the same symbol which was erected by Moses in the wilderness.

Expanded wings made a third emblem of the Divinity.—This was the hieroglyphic substituted for the Æther which was considered as the natural symbol of the Divine Spirit, and as such succeeded to a share of idolatrous worship.

Draccena is the word, which animates the

world, and makes it prolific, and her wings the Spirit of God, which gives motion to the whole system. [This is taken from an old work].

Druid — An ancient British priest and bard.

Dryad — A nymph of the woods.

Dudu — One of Don Juan's favourites (Byron).

Duen — The master.

Dulcinea — A character in "Don Quixote." Cervantes' love. He dedicated his "Don Quixote" to her.

Eagre (Saxon word.) The name of a tribe of river spirits in Teutonic mythology. Now applied to the tidal wave in the Severn, Trent, &c., &c.

Echo A nymph, who used to keep Juno engaged by incessantly talking to her while Jupiter was sporting with the other nymphs. Juno, however, found out the trick that was played upon her, and punished Echo by changing her into an echo. Echo, in this state, fell in love with Narcissus, but as her love was not returned, she pined away in grief, so that in the end there remained of her nothing but her voice.

Edeline Girl's name. (Latin).

Egeria (Ægeria). A beautiful nymph, worshipped by the Romans, and particularly by the ladies. Wife of Numa. Ovid says that she was so disconsolate at Numa's death that she melted into tears, and was changed into a fountain by Diana. The Fountain of Egeria is the subject of a beautiful poem by Lord Byron.

Egidia A girl's name.

EGRET	A bird of the heron species.
ELAINE	The lily-maid of Ascolat. Tennyson's Idylls of the Kings.
ELECTRA	The bright or brilliant one. One of the Pleiades.
ELENA	A girl's name. (Italian.)
ELFIN	A small kind of fairy.
ELGIVA	A Saxon queen. Wife of Edwy, one of the six boy kings. Her face was cruelly burnt with hot irons, by order of Dunstan, who also sent her away to Ireland; but she got back, and was going to join her husband when she was again caught, and so wounded that she could never walk. She soon died in pain and misery, and her husband, who was only eighteen, died of a broken heart.
ELLIDA	A Sea Princess, daughter of a Norse Sea King.
ELLIGUG	The name of one of the Hindoo Gods.
ELMINA	A girl's name.
ELSPETH	A Fairy
ELSIE	Girl's name.
EMBLA	The head of a ship. (Latin Embola).
ENCHANTRESS	A Sorceress. Figuratively a woman—whose beauty cannot be resisted.

ENDYMION — A youth renowned for his beauty and his perpetual sleep. As he slept on mount Latmus, his surprising beauty warmed the cold heart of Selene (the moon), who came down to him, kissed him, and lay by his side. His eternal sleep on Latmus is assigned to different causes, but it is generally believed that Selene had sent him to sleep that she might be able to kiss him without his knowledge. One account says that he was condemned to sleep for thirty years on account of his intimacy with Juno.

ENGADINE — A part of Switzerland.

ENID — Heroine of one of Tennyson's poems, time of King Arthur.

EOLA — Eagle. (Gælic).

EOTHEN — From the East. (Greek.) The name of a well-known book by Kinglake.

EREBUS — Son of Chaos and Nox. Turned into a river in hell for assisting the Tritons in their war against Jupiter. Another account: Son of Chaos, father of Hemera (day), by Nox (night). The name signified darkness, and is therefore applied to the dark and gloomy space under the earth, through which the shades pass into Hades.

ERMINIA — "Showing the way." (Greek).

ERNE — A Sea Eagle.

ERIN — Ancient name for Ireland.

Eros Cupid. See Cupid.

Espérance Hope. (French.)

Esperanza Hope. (Spanish.)

Espoir Hope. (French.)

Estella Girl's name. (Italian.)

Esther Girl's name.

Estrella Star. (Spanish.)

Ethalion One of the Tyrrhane sailors changed into Dolphins for carrying away Bacchus.

Eudora Good gift. (Greek.)

Eulalie Girl's name. (French.)

Eurotas The chief river in Peloponesus, on which Sparta stood.

Euryalus A Trojan, who accompanied Æneas into Italy, and rendered himself famous for his immortal friendship with Nisus.

Eurydice A beautiful nymph, wife of Orpheus. She died from the bite of a serpent on her marriage day. Orpheus followed her into the abodes of Haydes. Here the charms of his lyre suspended the torments of the damned and won back his wife from the most inexorable of all deities, on condition

that he should not look on her face till she had reached earth; at the very moment when they were about to pass the fatal bounds, the anxiety of love overcame him. He looked round to see that Eurydice was following him, and he beheld her caught back into the infernal regions. His grief at the loss of Eurydice was so great that he treated with contempt the Thracian women, who in revenge tore him to pieces under the excitement of their Bacchanalian orgies.

Evadne Daughter of Iphis, who when her husband Capaneus had been struck with thunder by Jupiter she threw herself on his funeral pile and was burnt with him.

Excelsior Higher. (Latin).

Extravaganza A play with things exaggerated.

Fairlie	A place on the Clyde, where yachts are built.
Fairy	From a Saxon word. In both Celtic and Teutonic mythology. A kind of spirit supposed to appear in a diminutive form, dance in meadows, and reward cleanliness. An Enchantress.
Fair Rosomond	Favourite of Henry II.
Fala	The short for "Fala-nius," a Knight under Tiberius.
Fanchette	Girl's name. Abbreviation of Françoise (French).
Fanquai	A Chinese word.
Fantome	Phantom. (French.)
Fantasy	Imagination.
Fastnet	A rock near Cork.
Fatima	Daughter of Mahommed and mother of a race of Egyptian kings.

Faustine — A Girl's name. (French).

Fauvette — Linnet. (French.)

Fay — A sort of fairy or elf.

Featherstar — The name of a flower.

Fenella — Girl's name. The dumb girl in the "Peveril of the Peak." (Scott).

Fenela — Girl's name.

Ferida — Name of the daughter of an Arab Chief.

Feronia — A goddess of the groves. Also a name of Juno.

Fingal — The principal hero in Ossian's poems; in the Irish authorities he is called Fin Maccoull.

Finella — Same as Fenella.

Fiona — A beautiful Princess in the Ossian Poems.

Fiery Cross — Described in Sir W. Scott's Lady of the Lake, canto III.

Fisgard — A town in Pembrokeshire, where the French landed on February 22nd, 1797, and afterwards surrendered Lord Cawdor.

Flambeau — A lighted torch. (French).

Fleur-de-lys — French national flower. (A lily.)

Flittermouse — A provincial name for a bat. A bat in Germany is called Fledermouse.

Flora — The Roman goddess of flowers and spring, whose annual festival was celebrated from the 28th April till the 1st May with extravagant merriment and licentiousness.

Florinda — Daughter of Count Julian of Spain. Having been taken by Roderigo, the last Gothic king of Spain, her father in revenge invited the Moors from Africa to assist him in his wars against the King.

Florizel — A principal character in Shakespeare's play of "A Winter's Tale."

Formosa — A large island in the Sea of China celebrated for Spices and Rice. Beautiful (Lat.)

Forte — Strong. (Italian).

Fortuna — The goddess of happiness and misery. She presided over the destinies of mankind, and generally speaking over all the events of life. She was represented as blind, with winged feet and resting on a wheel.

Foudroyant — Tremendous. (French).

Free Lance — One of a band of free booters in the middle ages.

FREDA — A northern god. Friday named after him.

FREYA — A goddess in the Scandinavian mythology, identified with the Roman Venus.

FYNE — A large loch on the West Coast of Scotland, celebrated for its Herrings and Haddocks

GABRIELLE	Girl's name. [French].
GALATEA	A beautiful sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and passionately fond of Acis, a shepherd of Sicily, whom the Cyclops Polyphemus, through jealousy, killed with a fragment of a broken rock.
GANYMEDE	The son of Tros, was the most beautiful of all mortals, and was carried off by the gods, that he might fill the cup of Jupiter and live among the immortal gods.
GARDENIA	A very sweetly-scented and well-known white flower
GARRION	A Rivulet or Burn in Lanarkshire, N.B.
GELERT	Llewellyn's dog, in an old Welsh poem.
GEMMA	Jewel. (Italian).
GILDA	Prioress of Holy Island, St. Hilda.
GINEVRA	Name of a Lady in Shelley's Poems

GISELA	Hungarian for Elizabeth.
GITANA	Gipsy. (Spanish).
GLADIATOR	A man who used to fight in the shows at Rome.
GLADYS	Saxon name, Gladius a Sword, also a Female's name amongst the Britons in Roman times.
GLATTON	A town in Northampton.
GLEANA	A Girl's name.
GLENDOVEER	A character in one of Southey's Poems
GLENELG	A beautiful Glen in Scotland.
GLORIANA	Fancy name given to Queen Elizabeth by the courtiers and poets of her day.
GORGON	One of the three daughters of Phorcys and Ceto. They are represented with their heads covered with vipers, as having but one eye each, and an appearance so hideous as to turn into stone all who looked upon them. There names were Euryale, Medusa, and Stheno.
GORLITZA	Town in Silesia, Prussia.
GRIFFON	A fabulous creature, having the head and paws of a lion, with the body and wings of an eagle.

GRETA	The name of two rivers, one in Cumberland, the other in Yorkshire.
GRIG	A small eel; a merry creature; a thing below the common size. In botany, common heath.
GRIFFIN	Same as Griffon.
GUDRIDA	Girl's name. (Old Saxon). Common at one time in Wessex.
GUID	Good. (Scotch).
GUINEVERE	Queen of King Arthur. (Tennyson.)
GULNARE	Heroine in "The Corsair." (Byron.)
GURNET	A Fish
GWENDOLIN	Girl's name. (Welsh.)
GWYNFA	"The abode of bliss." (Welsh.)
GYNETH	Heroine in "The Bridal of Triermain." (Sir W. Scott.)

Hadassah — A mountain in Barbary.

Haidee — Favourite of Don Juan. (Byron.)

Halcyon — Placid, calm, quiet. Also a bird called the Kingfisher. See Alcyone.

Hamadryad — Nymphs, said to have lived in oak trees, and to have died with them.

Hannibal — The celebrated Carthagenian general. He made the most wonderful march ever known and almost conquered Rome.

Harpy — Harpies were those monsters with the faces of Women; the bodies of Vultures, and hands armed with claws. Their names were Aello, Ocypete Celœno.

Hebe — The goddess of youth. Daughter of Jupiter and Juno. She waited on the gods at their banquets, and filled their cups with nectar before Ganymede obtained this office. In Olympus she appears as preparing the chariot of Juno, and bathing and anointing

the wounds of Mars. When Hercules was translated to the skies, Hebe was given to him in marriage. She was dismissed from the office of celestial cup bearer for having once fallen as she was handing round nectar to the gods. In arts she is represented as a young virgin crowned with flowers, arrayed in a varigated garment, with an eagle at her side.

HECATE — A powerful goddess, called Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate or Proserpine in the infernal regions; her power extended over the earth, heaven, sea, and hell, and to her kings and nations supposed themselves indebted for their prosperity.

HECTOR — The chief hero of the Trojans in their war with the Greeks, who slew Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, which roused him to the fight; whilst other Trojans fled before him into the city. Hector alone remained without the walls, though his parents implored him to return, but when he saw Achilles his heart failed him, and he took to flight. Thrice did he race round the city, pursued by the swift-footed Achilles, and then fell pierced by his spear. Achilles tied Hector's body to his chariot, and thus dragged him into the camp of the Greeks. Hector is one of the most noble conceptions of the poet of the Iliad. He was the great bulwark of Troy, and even Achilles himself trembled when he approached him. He had a presentiment of the fall of his country, but

he persevered in his heroic resistance, preferring death to slavery and disgrace. Besides these virtues of a warrior, he was distinguished also with those of a man; his heart was open to the gentle feelings of a son, a husband, and a father.

Hermes The Greek name for Mercury.

Helen or Helena Daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and sister of Castor and Pollux. She was the most beautiful woman in the world, and wife of Menelaus. She ran away with Paris, which was the cause of the Trogan war.

Heloise Girl's name. (French).

Helicon A celebrated mountain, dedicated to Apollo and the muses.

Hercules One of the most celebrated of all the heroes of antiquity, famed for his great strength and numerous exploits. He was the son of Jupiter and Alcmene. Hercules, by the will of Jupiter, was subject to the power of his brother Eurystheus, king of Argos, and obliged to obey him in every respect. Eurystheus commanded him to perform a number of enterprises, the most difficult and arduous ever known, generally called the twelve labours of Hercules, which were as follows:—

1—To kill the lion of Nemæa, which he did with his club.

2—To destroy the Hydra of Lernæan, which according to Diodorus had 100 heads.

3—To bring alive and unhurt into the presence of Eurystheus a stag famous for his incredible swiftness, its golden horns, and brazen feet. He was a whole year at this task.

4—To bring alive a wild boar which devastated the neighbourhood of Erymanthus.

5—To kill the carnivorous birds, which infested the country.

6—To clean the stables of Augias in one day, where 3,000 oxen had been confined 30 years.

7—To bring alive a prodigious wild boar, which laid waste the island of Crete.

8—To obtain the mares of Dromedes, which fed upon human flesh.

9—To obtain the girdle of the Queen of the Amazons.

10—To capture the oxen of Gergones in Erythia.

11—To gather the apples from the garden of the Hesperides.

12—The last and most dangerous of his exploits was to bring upon earth the three-headed dog Cerberus.

ERMIONE

I.—The beautiful daughter of Menelaus and Helena.

II.—Daughter of Mars and Venus, married to Cadmus.

III.—The Queen, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."

Hero — A beautiful woman of Sestos in Thrace, and Priestess of Venus, whom Leander of Abydos loved so tenderly that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her, she directing his course by holding a burning torch on the top of a high tower, but at length, on one tempestuous night, he was unfortunately drowned, and she threw herself into the sea in despair and drowned herself.

Hesper — Or Vesper, the poetical name for the evening star.

Hesperus — Same as Hesper.

Hesperia — Ancient name for Italy.

Hildegarde — Girl's name. (German).

Hinda — From Moore's "Lalla Rookh."

Hotspur — Fiery. A name given to Henry Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland, who was killed in the battle near Shrewsbury, in the reign of Henry IV., A.D. 1413.

Hyacinth — Hyacinthus. A beautiful youth, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. He returned the love of Apollo; but as he was once playing at quoits with the god, Zephyrus out of jealousy caused the quoit of Apollo to strike the head of the youth and kill him on the spot. From the blood of Hyacinthus

there sprung a flower of the same name (Hyacinth), on whose petals Grecian fancy saw traced ai ai, signifying alas, alas, the notes of grief!

RA

A celebrated monster which infested the Lake Lerna. It had a hundred heads, and as soon as one was cut off, two grew in its place, if the wound was not stopped by fire. It was one of the labours of Hercules to destroy this monster. This he effected with the assistance of Iolaus, who applied a burning iron to the wounds as Hercules cut the heads off. The conqueror dipped his arrows in the gall of the Hydra, and all the wounds which they gave proved incurable.

ATIA

A celebrated woman of Alexandia, A.D. 415, famous for her learning, eloquence, and beauty, and was barbarously murdered by Cyril, who was enraged at her popularity and success.

A novel by C. Kingsley.

Ianira	Girl's name. (Latin.)
Ianthe	The beautiful wife of Iphis.
Ibis	A bird worshipped by the Egyptians.
Icarus	The son of Dedalus, who, flying out of Crete into Sicily, and soaring too high, melted the wax of his wings, by which they were fastened on, and fell into the sea, from thence called the Icarian sea.
Ida	Girl's name. A mountain near Troy.
Ierne	Ireland: ancient name of.
Ildegonda	Girl's name. (Italian.)
Imogene	A heroine in "Cymbeline" (Shakespeare).
Ina	A girl's name. An abbreviation.
Ines	A girl's name. (Spanish.)
Invicta	Invincible. (Latin.)
Iolanthe	A Manx Princess. Queen of flowers. (Greek.)

IOLE — The daughter of Eurytus, beloved by Hercules, and the cause of his death.

IONA — An island on the West Coast of Scotland, celebrated for its ecclesiastical remains, where the Ancient Kings of Scotland were buried. Now belonging to the Duke of Argyl.

IONE — A girl's name.

IRENE — Girl's name. (Italian).
The Roman goddess of peace.

IRIS — One of the Oceanides and a messenger of Juno, and transformed by her into a rainbow.
A spirit in the play of the Tempest (Shakespeare).

ISA — A river in Russia.
A river in Scotland.

ISIDORA — Girl's name. (Spanish).

ISIS — The celebrated deity of the Egyptians, daughter of Saturn and Rhea. She was the goddess of the earth, and afterwards of the moon.
Also a river rising in Gloucestershire. Oxford is built on its banks.

ISRAFEL — The angel Israfel, whose heart strings formed a lute, and who was supposed to have the sweetest voice of all God's creatures. (Koran.)

ISTER	Latin name for the Danube.
ITA	An abbreviation of a girl's name.
IVANHOE	A novel by Sir W. Scott.

Jaseur — Talker, chatterer. (French.)

Janus — An ancient Roman deity, said to have had two faces to represent his knowledge of the past and future.

Jason — The celebrated leader of the Argonauts.

Juanita — A girl's name. (Spanish.)

Jubhar — An Arabic word.
A village in Spain.

Jullanar — Belonging to an island in the Molucca Straits, Celebes.

Jumelle — A Twin Sister. (French.)

Juno — Wife of Jupiter and Queen of Heaven, the greatest of all the goddesses and protectoress of married women. Goddess of marriages. Her nuptials with Jupiter were celebrated with the greatest solemnity, the gods, mankind, and even the brute creation being present. Jupiter's repeated infidelities destroyed her happiness. She protected cleanliness and virtue, and most severely punished any breach of them, and rewarded

the most faithful of her sex. As supreme goddess she is represented as sitting on a throne with a diadem on her head, and a golden sceptre in her right hand. Some peacocks generally sit by her, and a cuckoo is often perched on her sceptre, while Iris behind her displays the thousand colours of her rainbow. She is sometimes carried through the air in a rich chariot drawn by peacocks.

JUPITER

The supreme deity of the heathen world. Married Juno, but was most unfaithful to her. He had many amours, and assumed many forms to effect his purposes.

He visited Danæ in a shower of gold, Leda as a swan, Antiope as a satyr, Europa as a bull, and several others.

He is generally represented as sitting on a golden or ivory throne, holding in one hand thunderbolts ready to hurl, and in the other a sceptre of cypress; while the eagle stands with expanded wings at his feet.

KALA FISH — "Kala," a Hindustanee name, signifying black.

KELPIE — A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland in the form of a horse.

KIAMA — "Very beautiful." (Australian native language.)

KILMENY — A place in Ireland.

KILLIE — A town in Scotland.

KISMET — "It is fate." (Arabic.)

KITTIWAKE — A small water fowl, also a flower

KOH-I-NOOR — Mountain of light (Indian). Name given to an enormous diamond taken by the British, and now belonging to Queen Victoria

KRIEMHILDA — Siegfried's queen. Heroine in the poem called "The Nibelungen Lied," the authorship of which is unknown. (Old German). See ATTILA.

La Belle	The Beauty. (French.)
La Fauvette	The Linnet. (French).
La Flèche	The Arrow. (French).
La Fiorgi	Flower Bearer. (Spanish).
Laju	The Swift. (Indian.)
Lalla Rookh	An eastern poem by Thomas Moore. Means literary—tulip cheek.
Lamorna	A place in Cornwall.
Larne	A place in Ireland.
Latona	A beautiful nympth, loved by Jupiter; she was the mother of Apollo and Diana.
Laverock	The Scotch name for Lark.
Leander	The famous youth of Abydos, who swam every night across the Hellespont to visit Hero. One night he perished in the waves; and when his corpse was washed up on the

shore next morning, Hero in despair threw herself into the sea and was drowned. [See Hero.

Leda — Daughter of Thespius. According to the common legend Jupiter visited her in the form of a swan. She brought forth two eggs, from one of which issued Helena, and from the other Castor and Pollux.

Leonidas — A brave king of the Spartans.

Le Rêve — The Dream. [French.]

L'Erie — Lake in America.

Lesbia — In a Poem by Moore.
A girl of Lesbos.

Lethe — One of the rivers of Hell, the waters of which had the power of causing forgetfulness.
"Steep my Senses in Lethe." Byron.

L'Espérance — The hope. [French.]

L'Hirondelle — The swallow. [French.]

Li-ee-moon — Chinese. The name of the passage between Hong Kong and the main land.

Linda — Neat, handsome, pretty. [Spanish.]
The heroine of an opera by Donizetti.

Lintie — Scotch for linnet.

LISETTE — A girl's name. Abbreviation for Elizabeth. [French.]

LIVONIA — A province of Russia.

LIZANA — "Ready for the fray" [Spanish].

LODESTAR — Poetical name for guiding star, also North Star

LOLA — A girl's name.

LOLAH — From "Don Juan." (Byron.)

LONE STAR — The emblem of one of the American States.

LORNA — A girl's name. Heroine in Black's Novel "Lorna Doone."

LOTIS — A beautiful nymph, daughter of Neptune, who, to save herself from the importunities of Priapus, implored the protection of the gods, and was changed into the Lotus flower so sacred in India.

LOTUS — A water lily.

LOUP — Wolf. [French].

LUCIFER — Or Phosphorus. Son of Jupiter and Aurora. The poetical name of the morning star, or "the bringer of light," is the name of the planet Venus when seen in the

morning before sunrise. The same planet was called Hesperus, Vesper, &c., &c., when it appeared after sunset.

Lucinde — Girl's name. [French].

Lufra — Douglas's dog. Lady of the Lake. (Scott)

Lulu — Girl's name. Abbreviation for Louisa.

Luna — Moon [Italian and Latin].
Also goddess of the moon.

Lurline — A water nymph of the Rhine.

Lussa — Frenzy. [Greek].

Lynette — A girl's name. (French).

Lyra — Harp. (Latin).
A constellation.

Mæander — A Greek god and father of the nymph Cyane, and son of Oceanus.
Also a river in Asia Minor, proverbial for its windings.

Maia — Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, was the eldest of the Pleiades and the most beautiful of the seven sisters. In a grotto of Mt. Cyllene, in Arcadia, she became by Jupiter the mother of Hermes [Mercury].

Maida — The celebrated Deerhound, the favourite and constant companion, for many years of Sir Walter Scott, and is represented laying at the feet of his master at the statue under the beautiful monument in Prince's Street Edinburgh.

Marcia — A girl's name.

Mars — Son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war.

Mariquita — Girl's name (diminutive of Mary) [Spanish.]

Marinetta — Girl's name. [Italian.]

Maritana — The heroine of an English opera, by Wallace.

Mavourneen "My darling." [Irish.]

Medea Daughter of Acetes, king of Colchis, celebrated for her skill in magic. When Jason came to Colchis to fetch the Golden Fleece, she fell in love with the hero, assisted him to accomplish his object, and afterwards fled with him as his wife to Greece, and prevented her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them by killing her brother Absyrtus and strewing the sea with his limbs, which her father stopped to pick up. Having been deserted by Jason for the youthful daughter of Oreon, king of Corinth, she took fearful vengeance upon her faithless spouse by murdering the two children she had by him, and by destroying his young wife with a poisoned garment. She then fled to Athens in a chariot drawn by winged dragons.

Medusa One of the three Gorgons. She was once beautiful, but in consequence of her having become by Neptune mother of Chrysaor and Pegasus in one of Minerva's temples, her hair was changed by her into vipers, her hands into brazen claws, and her eyes had such a deadly look in them that they changed those she looked at into stone.

Medina A river in the Isle of Wight.

Medora "My gift." [Greek].
Heroine in "The Corsair" (Byron).

"My own Medora, sure thy song is sad!—
In Conrad's absence, would'st thou have it glad?"

Meerschaum Sea foam. [German].

MEGÆRA — One of the three furies; they were fearfully winged maidens with serpents twined in their hair and blood dripping from their eyes. They dwelt in the depths of Tartarus, dreaded by gods and men. They punished men both in this world and after death: their names were Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra.

MELAMPUS — A son of Amythaon, a celebrated prophet and physician, and the first who introduced the worship of Bacchus into Greece.

MELPOMENE — The muse of Tragedy.

MEME — A girl's name.

MENELAUS — Son of Plisthenes and brother of Agamemnon, married the beautiful Helen, the most beautiful woman in the world, but her beauty proved his misfortune. Venus having promised Paris the most beautiful woman for his wife, conducted him to Sparta, where he saw Helen, loved her, and persuaded her to run away with him to Troy, which she did, and this was the cause of the Trojan war. During the Trojan war Menelaus behaved with great courage, and Paris must have fallen by his hand in a single combat, but Venus carried him off in a cloud. When Troy was taken, Menelaus again got Helen.

MERCURY — Called Hermes by the Greeks. He was the god of Eloquence and was the messenger of the gods.

Merganser — A water fowl, a sort of diver.

Merle — Black bird. [French.]

Merlin — A small species of hawk.
A great magician, according to the legend at the court of King Arthur.

Meryl — A girl's name.

Metis — Daughter of Oceanus and the first wife of Jupiter. Was said to have exceeded both gods and men in knowledge, and was the personification of prudence.

Mignonnette — Delicate, pretty (in the diminutive). [French.] A well-known flower.

Minna — Heroine in the "Pirate," novel by Sir W. Scott.

Minerva — The goddess of wisdom and memory. Patroness of industry and the arts. Minerva guided men in the dangers of war, and where victory is gained by prudence, courage, and perseverance.
The goddess was represented as a young woman with a grave and noble countenance, clothed in armour, with helmet and shield.

Minotaur — A celebrated monster, half man, half bull. Son of Jupiter and Europa.

Minnehaha — Wife of Hiawatha, out of a poem by Longfellow.
Literally means laughing water. (Indian)

Mirage — An Optical Atmospheric Illusion.

Miranda — Heroine of "The Tempest." (Shakespeare.)

Minx — An animal of the weasel kind.
A pert young woman.

Minos — A king and legislator of Crete, for his justice and moderation, rewarded after death with the office of supreme judge in the infernal regions. Is represented as sitting on a throne in Hades, with a sceptre in his hand.

Mira — The goal or winning post. Also aim or look [Spanish].

Mirella — A girl's name [Italian].

Mistral — A north wind off the Alps in the Mediterranean.

Mizpah — See Genesis, chap. xxxi., v 49.

Modeste — Modest [French].

Modwena — Name of a Norse Sea Princess

Moira — A town in Ireland, Co. Down.

Mona — Ancient name of the Isle of Anglesey, but thought by some to be the Isle of Man.

Morgiana — The Servant in "Ali Baba." [Arabian Nights.]

MORA — A town in Spain, on the banks of the Ebro.

MUTINE — Saucy.—Forward.—Wayward. [Feminine, French].

MYOSOTIS — A flower. The Forget-me-not.

MYRA — A girl's name. Also an ancient town in Asiatic Turkey, considerable ruins of which remain.

MYRRHA — Daughter of Cinyras, king of Cyrus, and mother of Adonis. Cinyras attempted to stab his daughter, but she fled into Arabia, where she was changed into the herb called Myrrh.

MYTH — A Greek word for a legend or fable, or a story that has no foundation.

MYRMIDON — An Achaean race, ruled over by Achilles, and who accompanied the hero to Troy, where they distinguished themselves by their bravery at the seige of that place.

NADA Nothing. (Spanish.)
Also a term of Endearment. (Spanish.)

NADJIDA Hope (Russian).

NAIAD Naiads were female deities who presided over fountains, rivers, brooks, &c., only in fresh water.

NAID Water nymph (Greek).

NANA Female dwarf (Latin).

NARCISSUS A beautiful youth, son of the river god Cephissus and the nymph Liriope. Though beloved of all the Grecian nymphs, he treated them with contemptuous indifference; and the nymph Echo, who was enamoured of him, died of grief (Echo]. One of his rejected lovers, however, prayed to Nemesis to punish him for his unfeeling heart. Nemesis accordingly caused Narcissus to see his own image reflected in a fountain, and to become enamoured of it, that he languished till he died. After his death the gods, moved with compassion, changed him into the flower that bears his name.

NAUTILUS A shell fish that lives principally at the bottom of the sea in tropical climates, but has the power of filling a chamber of its

cell with air, which causes it to rise to the top. They look very pretty when seen floating on the surface, but they are easily frightened, and disappear to the bottom directly they are approached, which they do by turning over, the water flowing into the shell repels the air and they sink immediately.

NEMESIS — Goddess of punishment and revenge, the daughter of Nox [night], and was represented as pursuing with inflexible hatred the proud and insolent.

NEPTUNE — God of the Sea, more particularly of the Mediterranean Son of Saturn and brother to Jupiter and Juno. He was more powerful than any of the other gods except Jupiter. He was called Poseidon by the Greeks. His name was Amphitrite. His amours were as numerous as his brother Jupiter. His symbols are a trident and dolphins.

NEREID — Nereides were the Sea nymphs of the Mediterranean in contradistinction from the Naiades, the nymphs of Fresh water, and the Oceanides, the nymphs of the great Ocean. They were represented as beautiful creatures.

NEREUS — The husband of Doris, and the father of the fifty Nereides. He is described as the wise and unerring old man of the sea, at the bottom of which he dwelt. His empire was the Mediterranean, or more particularly the Ægean Sea. Virgil mentions his old age, his kindliness and his honesty, and his rustworthy knowledge of the future.

He was generally represented as an old man with a long flowing beard and with hair of an azure colour.

Nerissa — A female character in the "Merchant of Venice." (Shakespeare.)

Neva — The river on which St. Petersburgh is built.

Nikomi — From a Greek word; the root is "Niki," "Victory."

Nimrod — Mentioned in Scripture as the first great hunter.

Niobe — Wife of Amphion. Proud and boasting of her numerous children, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Diana [who had not so many] and who slew them all. Her excessive grief for the loss of her children has been related by the ancient poets, who state that she wept herself to death and was at last changed into a rock, from which a rivulet flowed fed by her tears.

"Like Niobe, all tears." (Shakespeare's Hamlet.)

Nita — An abbreviation, often of the Spanish name Juanita.

Nixie — A water sprite. [German.]

Nokken — River god. [Norwegian.]

Nona — A town in Austria.

A name often given to the ninth child.

NOOYA	The Silver Gull of Canada.
NORA CREINA	Irish song.
NORMA	A Priestess of the Druids. An Italian opera, by Bellini.
NORNA	Sea Nymph [old German mythology].
NORSEMAN	Norwegian. The Sea Kings and Vikings that invaded the coasts of England about the 9th and 10th centuries; were generally Norsemen.
NUKTERIS	Bat. (Greek)
NYANZA	A Lake in Central Africa, discovered by Livingstone.
NYMPH	Nymphs were goddesses which presided over all the various regions and objects in Nature, and were represented as beautiful creatures. There were the Oreades, Mountain Nymps. Napæce, The Dale or Valley Nymphs. Leimoniades, The Mead or Meadow Nymphs. Naiades, The Fresh water Nymphs, rivers and brooks. Limniades, The Lake Nymphs. Nereides, The Nymphs of the Mediterranean. Oceanides, The Nymphs of the Great Ocean. Dryades, The Wood Nymphs. Hamadryades, The Tree Nymphs. Meliades, The Fruit Nymphs and also the Flocks.
NYMPHŒA	Water lily. [Lat.]

Oberon — King of the Fairies. "Midsummer Night's Dream" [Shakespeare].

Ocean — From Oceanus. The World, according to the notions of the ancient Greeks, was a flat surface, with a very large river called Oceanus always flowing round it. The god of this river was called Oceanus.

Octavia — Wife of Marc Antony, and sister of the Emperor Augustus, celebrated for her beauty and virtue. Her beauty was universally allowed to be superior to that of Cleopatra.

A name often given to the eighth girl in a family.

Odalique — Slave in the Sultan's service. Odalisque is a female slave in his service.

Odin — In Teutonic mythology the principal deity and god of war.

Œnone — A beautiful Nymph of Mt. Ida, daughter of the river god Cebron and wife of Paris before he carried off Helen. Was endowed by Apollo with the gift of prophecy and skill and physic. She warned her husband

not to sail in quest of Helen; but finding her remonstrances unheeded, she told him if ever he was wounded to apply to her. He was subsequently wounded and went to Œnone, who, however, being offended at him for his desertion of her, refused to help him, and he died when he returned to Iliam. Repenting of her cruelty, Œnone hastened to his relief, but finding he had died, she hanged herself through grief.

OIMARA — Virgin of the Sea [Gaelic].

OITHANA

OITHONA — A Female character in the Ossian Poems.

OIVANA — A Female character in the Ossian Poems.

OLEADA — A Swell or Sea Surge.

OLGA — Girl's name [Russian].

OLIVIA — A Heroine of the play of "Twelfth Night." [Shakespeare.]
Also in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield"

OLYMPIA — A small plain in Elis, where the Olympic games were held.

ONDA — Wave (Italian.)

ONDINA — A little wave (Italian.) A Water Sprite.

ONDINE — A little wave (French.) A Water Sprite.

ONEAGH

OPAL — A precious stone of a beautiful colour.

ORESTES — Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and the great friend of Pylades. He revenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and her lover, for which, the Furies drove him mad.

ORIANA — Heroine of a ballad by Tennyson.

ORIOLE — A handsome bird of the thrush kind.

ORION — A handsome and mighty Giant and Hunter. He fell in love with Merope, in the Island of Chios. He cleared the Island from wild beasts, and brought the spoils of the chase as presents to his beloved, but she constantly deferred the marriage. He was banished for offering violence to her. The manner of his end is variously related, but after his death he was placed among the stars, where he appears as a giant, with a girdle, and dagger, and is the brightest of the constellations.

ORONTES — A King of the Lycians, who followed Æneas to the Trogan war, and perished in a shipwreck.
Also a river in Syria.

ORLANDO — "Orlando Furioso," by Oriasto.
A character in the play "As you like it." (Shakespeare.)

HEUS — Son of Apollo and Calliope. He was one of the Argonauts, and sang and played on the Lyre so wonderfully that he made not only men but trees and rocks dance and follow him; he married the Nymph Eurydice. (see Eurydice.)

ACH

NTHIA — One of the Amazons famous for her warlike and entrepid spirit.

\R — Son of Ossian. From the Ossian Poems.

ŁEY — A Bird of the eagle kind found generally near the shore and on large lakes and Rivers; it lives principally on fish upon which it darts with wonderful swiftness and seldom misses its prey.

AWA — A River and City in Canada.

PALATINE — Possessing royal privileges (from the Latin word Palatinus, signifying an Emperor's Court).

PALMYRA — A celebrated city standing in an oasis of the great Syrian desert. Solomon built a city there called, in Hebrew, "Tadmore," that is, the *City of Palm Trees*, and for which "Palmyra" is the Greek.

PANDORA — Greek word signifying "The all gifted" in the Grecian mythology, the name given to the first mortal woman that ever lived. She was formed of clay by Vulcan, at the request of Jupiter, and was created for the purpose of punishing Prometheus for his numerous impieties. All the gods vied in making her presents; from Venus she received beauty, from the Graces the power of captivating, Mercury taught her eloquence, and Minerva wisdom; but Jupiter gave her a box filled with innumerable evils, which she was desired to give to the man who married her. She was then conducted to Prometheus, who, sensible of the deceit, would not receive her, but his brother Epimetheus, not gifted with the same prudence, fell a victim to Pandora's charms; accepted the box, from which, on its being

opened, there issued all the ills and diseases which have since continued to afflict the human race. Hope alone remained at the bottom of the box, as the only consolation of the troubles of mankind.

At a still later period the box was said to have contained all the blessings of the gods, which would have been preserved for the human race, had not Pandora opened it, so that all the winged blessings escaped except Hope.

ITA — Diminutive of Francisca [Spanish].

AGON — A model pattern, something superlatively excellent. [From the Italian Paragona.]

THIAN — One of a hardy race, like the Spartans, and celebrated in their games for throwing the dart. Hence the expression, "Delivering a Parthian shaft."

WIT — The Green Plover, so called from the peculiar cry it makes.

WOFFINGTON — A famous actress of the last century.

ORUS — One of the three great promontories of Sicily, said to have derived its name from Pelorus, the pilot of Hannibal's ship, whom he killed in a fit of anger off the Cape, and buried there. There was also a temple to Neptune on the promontory and a tower, (probably a lighthouse,) from which the modern name of *Faro* appears to have been derived.

PENELOPE

A celebrated princess of Greece, wife of Ulysses, King of Ithaca. Her husband Ulysses was twenty years away at the Trojan war, and during his absence, his palace at Ithaca was crowded with numerous suitors aspiring to the hand of the Queen. Her relatives urged her to abandon all thoughts of the probability of her husband's return, and, not to disregard the solicitations of the rival aspirants to her favour. Penelope, however, exerted every resource which her ingenuity could suggest to protract the period of her decision. Amongst others, she declared that she would make choice of one of them as soon as she had completed a web she was weaving (intended as a funeral ornament for her father-in-law), but she baffled their expectations by undoing at night what she had done during the day. This artifice has given rise to the proverb "Penelope's web," applied to anything that appears endless. For three years this artifice succeeded; but, on the beginning of the fourth year, her stratagem was betrayed by one of her female servants, in consequence of which the faithful Penelope was pressed more and more by the impatient suitors, and she at last agreed to bestow her hand on him who should shoot an arrow from the bow of Ulysses through a given number of axe-eyes placed in succession. An apparent stranger, disguised as a beggar, who had just arrived, was the successful archer. This was no other than Ulysses himself, who had just returned to Ithaca, and who easily performed the feat. The hero then directed his shafts against the suitors and slew them all. Penelope

was overjoyed to see him, and the days of her grief and sorrow were at an end.

PEREGRINE — A species of Falcon.

PERI — An exiled spirit from Paradise. See Lalla Rookh.

PERSEUS — A celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Danaë (see Danaë). He slew Medusa, the one of the Gorgons subject to mortality, and performed a number of wonderful exploits by means of her head, which had the power of turning into stone whoever fixed their eyes on it. He also rescued Andromeda from the monster when changed to a rock [see Andromeda], and did many wonderful feats. It was predicted of Perseus before his birth that he should kill his grandfather, which was afterwards fulfilled; Acrissus (his grandfather) having gone incognito to Larissa to witness some games, Perseus was displaying his skill in throwing quoits, when one of them by accident killed an old man, which proved to be Acrissus.

PERSIS — Persia.

PHAETON — Son of Helios (the Sun) and the ocean nymph Clymene. His claims to a celestial origin having been disputed, he went to the palace of his sire, the Sun God, from whom he obtained a promise to grant him whatever he asked. The ambitious youth instantly asked permission to guide the solar chariot for one day, to prove himself

thereby the undoubted progeny of the Sun, which being granted, Phaeton immediately seized the reins. The flame breathing steeds sprang forward, but, soon aware they were not directed by the well-known hand, they ran out of the course, the world was set on fire, and a total conflagration would have ensued had not Jupiter, at the prayer of Earth, launched his thunderbolt and hurled the terrified driver from his seat into the river Eridanus. His sisters, the Heliades, as they lamanted his fate, were turned into poplar trees on its banks, and their tears, which still continued to flow, became amber as they dropped into the stream. Cygnus, the friend of the ill-fated Phaeton, also abandoned himself to mourning, and was at length changed into a swan.

PHASMA — Phantom.
A Ray of Light. (Greek)

PHILOMEL — Called Philomela, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Procne, who had married Tereus, king of Thrace. Procne, separated from her sister, spent her time in great melancholy, till she prevailed on her husband to go to Athens and bring her sister to Thrace, which he did, but becoming enamoured of her, offered violence to her, and afterwards cut out her tongue that she might not tell, and confined her in a lonely castle, and told Procne that she had died on her way. Procne, however, found out that her sister was a prisoner, and hastened to her relief. The two sisters then fled away, but Tereus

persued them with an axe; when finding themselves nearly overtaken, they prayed to the gods to change them into birds, and Procne immediately became a swallow, and Philomel a nightingale.

PHŒBE — One of the female Titans, the offspring of Heaven and Earth (Cœlus and Terra), and mother of Latona and Asteria. The name Phœbe in Greek signifies "the bright one," or "the pure one." Also a name for Diana, as goddess of the moon.

PHŒNIX — A fabulous bird, of which but one ever lived at a time. In the deepest deserts it lived to an immense age, when it built a pile of spices, was consumed in it, and a young one rose out of its ashes.

PHOSPHORUS — The poetical name for the "Morning Star" (from a Greek word).

PICCOLA — Little one (Italian).

PIGMY — From a Greek work, signifying any thing small.

PIN TAIL — A species of wild duck.

PIQUITO — A small beak or bill (Spanish).

PIXIE — A fairy or spirit. It is related by some that they are the spirits of unbaptized babies.

PLEIAD — One of the "Pleiades," a name given to seven of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione. Their names were Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Alcyone, Celæno, Sterope, and Merope. Whilst these nymphs were hunting with Diana, Orion happened to see them, became enamoured and pursued them. In their distress they prayed to the gods to change their form, and Jupiter, taking compassion on them, turned them into doves, and afterwards placed them as a constellation in the sky. All had some of the immortal gods as suitors except Merope, who loved a mortal, hence this star is dim and obscure amongst the rest, and sometimes is invisible. It was said she became so through shame.

PLEIONE — Daughter of Oceanus, and the mother by Atlas of twelve daughters: seven became the Pleiades, and the rest the Hyades.

PRIMA — First (Italian).

PRIMA DONNA — (Italian). Literally "the first lady." Usually applied to the first and best singer in an opera.

POLYPHEMUS — Son of Neptune and the nymph Thoosa. Was King of the Cyclopes in Sicily, and lived in a cave of mount Etna. He was represented as a gigantic monster, with only one eye in the centre of his forehead, and caring nought for the gods. He fell in love with the nymph Galatæa, but as she rejected him for Acis, he destroyed the latter by crushing him with a rock. When Ulysses

and his companions were returning, after the Trojan war, they visited Sicily. Polyphemus caught them and shut them all up in his cave, and daily devoured two of them. The hero would have shared the same fate; but he succeeded in making the monster intoxicated, and putting out his eye with a burning stick while he was asleep. The monster, writhing with sudden pain, stopped the entrance of the cave, to prevent the escape of his enemies; but Ulysses eluded his vigilence by fastening the sheep together, three and three, with osier bands, and by tying one of his companions beneath the middle one of every three. In this way the whole party passed out safely.

POMONE — French for Pomona. A Roman goddess, presiding over fruit trees. She devoted herself to the cultivation of gardens, and shunned all society with the male deities. Vertumnus (god of Spring) tried under various shapes to win her hand; sometimes he came as a reaper, sometimes as a haymaker, sometimes as a ploughman, a vine dresser, a soldier, and a sailor, but equally to little purpose. At length, under the guise of an old woman, he won the confidence of the goddess, and by enlarging on the evils of a single life, and the blessings of the married state, by launching out into praises of Vertumnus, and relating a tale of the punishment of female cruelty to a lover, he moved the heart of Pomona, whereupon, resuming his real form, he obtained the hand of the no longer reluctant nymph.

PROCRIS

Daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and wife of Cephalus. Aurora fell in love with Cephalus, and carried him away, but he refused to listen to her addresses, and the goddess sent him back, saying that he would never be happy with his wife, and caused him to be jealous of her. He pretended to go on a long journey; but, disguising himself as a merchant, he returned to Procris and offered her valuable presents and a splendid jewel upon dishonourable terms; after much hesitation Procris at length yielded, when her husband discovered himself and reproached her with her conduct. She then fled from him in shame; but they were soon afterwards reconciled and loved one another more tenderly than before.

Cephalus, who was fond of hunting, went every morning to the woods for that purpose, and when he was tired laid himself down in the shade and called for Aura, the refreshing breeze, to fan him. It was then hinted to Procris that Cephalus paid daily visits to a mistress, whose name was Aura, upon which she secretly followed her husband into the woods; and when Cephalus laid down in the cool shade and called for Aura, she rushed forward towards her husband, who, alarmed at the rustling of the leaves, threw his dart and unwittingly killed her.

After this event, Cephalus fled to Amphitryon, whom he aided against the Teleboans. He conquered, and settled on the island called after him Cephalonia.

PROCYON — A constellation, so called from its rising just before the dog star, from—two Greek words signifying before or in front of, and —a dog.

PROMETHEUS — A son of Clymene, one of the Oceides, and brother of Atlas, and is said to have surpassed all mankind in sagacity. He deceived even Jupiter, who, to punish Prometheus and others, took fire away from the earth, but he (Prometheus) climbed the heavens, by the assistance of Minerva, and stole fire from the chariot of the sun. Jupiter then resorted to a stratagem to take vengeance on him (see Pandora), but Prometheus took no notice of Pandora, or her box, but made his brother marry her; whereupon the God ordered Mercury or Vulcan to carry him to mount Caucasus, and tie him to a rock, where for 30,000 years a vulture was to feed on his liver, which was never to diminish. He was, however, delivered after about 30 years by Hercules, who killed the bird of prey.

PROSERPINE — Saw her in Sicily, sporting with her companions, and being enamoured of her beauty, carried her off to the infernal regions, where she became his queen.

When she at last discovered the place of her concealment, a compromise was entered into, by which Proserpine was allowed to spend two thirds of the year with her parents, and the rest with Pluto in his empire.

PSYCHE — The Greek word for "The Soul."

Psyche was the youngest of three daughters

of a king, and by her beauty she excited the envy and jealousy of Venus. In order to avenge herself, she ordered Cupid to inspire in Psyche a love for the most contemptible of all men; but Cupid was so stricken with her beauty that he fell in love with her himself. He accordingly conveyed her to a charming spot, where, unseen and unknown, he visited her every night, and left her as soon as the day began to dawn. But her jealous sisters made her believe that in the darkness of the night she was embracing some hideous monster, and accordingly, once while Cupid was asleep, she rose and brought a lamp to be able to see him, and, to her amazement, beheld the most handsome and lovely of all the gods. In her excitement of joy and fear, a drop of oil fell from her lamp upon his shoulder, which awoke Cupid, who censured her for her mistrust, and then left her. Psyche's happiness was now gone, and after attempting in vain to drown herself, she wandered about from temple to temple enquiring after her lover, and at length unfortunately came to the palace of Venus. Here her real sufferings began, for Venus retained her and treated her as a slave, and imposed upon her the hardest and most humiliating labours. Psyche would have perished under the weight of her sufferings had not Cupid, who still loved her in secret, invisibly comforted and assisted her in her toils. With Cupid's aid she at last succeeded in overcoming the jealousy and hatred of Venus, became immortal, and was united to him for ever.

Ptarmigan The white Grouse.

PUISSANT — Powerful (French).

PYRAMUS — A youth of Babylon, between whom, and a beautiful maiden named Thisbe, a strong attachment subsisted. Their parents, however, being averse to their union, they adopted the expedient of receiving each others addresses through a chink in the wall that separated their dwellings. At last they arranged a meeting at the tomb of Ninus, under a white mulberry tree. Thisbe, enveloped in a veil, arrived first at the appointed place; but terrified at the appearance of a lioness, she fled precipitately, and in her flight dropped her veil, which, lying in the animal's path, was rent by it, and smeared with the blood from the jaws of the lioness, which was just after the destruction of some cattle.

Pyramus coming soon after to the appointed place, beheld the torn and bloody veil, and concluding that Thisbe had been destroyed by some savage beast, slew himself with his sword in despair. Thisbe returning after a short interval beheld the bleeding form of Pyramus, and threw herself upon the fatal sword, still warm with the blood of her lover.

According to the poets, the mulberry that overhung the fatal scene changed the hue of its fruit from snow-white to a blood red colour.

PYLADES — Cousin of Orestes, educated with him, and married his sister Electra. The great friendship between Pylades and Orestes became a proverb (see Orestes).

PYXIE — A kind of fairy.

QUARTETTE	Four. (French.)
Q. E. D.	(Quod est demonstrandum).
QUEEN MAB	A Fairy Queen in "Romeo and Juliet." (Shakespeare.)
QUERIDA	"Beloved one." (Spanish)
QUETA	Is the contraction of "Enriqueta," the Spanish for Henrietta.

Ranee — The Wife of an Indian Rajah

Rayonette — Ray, Sunbeam, in the diminutive. (French)

Realmah — Hero of Sir Arthur Helps' book of that name.

Rhadamanthus — Son of Jupiter and Europe. In consequence of his justice and impartiality in life, he became after his death, one of the Judges of the infernal regions.

Rhin — Rhine. (French)

Riduna

Rinaldo — A famous warrior, violent, headstrong, and unscrupulous, but of great galantry, ingenuity, and generosity, in Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," and other romantic tales of Italy and France.

He was the son of the great Duke Aymon, and cousin to Orlando, and one of the most renowned of Charlemagnes paladins.

Rona	An Island between Ross and Skye.
Rosario	A Town of Mexico. Italian name for Rosary, which consists of beads and used by Roman Catholics.
Rowena	One of the Heroines in "Ivanhoe." (Scott.)

SABAVA	A City and Territory in Brazil.
SABOTS	Wooden Shoes. (French.)
SABRINA	Roman name for the Severn. Goddess or Nymph of the Severn. (Milton's Comus.)
SALAMIS	An Island off the west coast of Attica, celebrated for the Great Naval Battle fought off its Coast, between the Grecian Fleet and the Persian Fleet. Xerxes, who commanded the latter, was totally defeated. B.C. 480.
SAMPHIRE	An edible Plant that grows on cliffs near the sea coast.
SAMARANG	A Fortified Town on the Coast of Java.
SANGOR	A Station in India.
SANSPAREIL	Without equal. (French.)
SANTRY	
SAPPHIRE	A Precious Stone of a blue colour.

SAPPHO — A Celebrated Greek Poetess famous for her beauty and poetical talents. She was said to be in love with Phaon, but finding that her love was unrequited, she leaped from the Leucadian rock into the Sea.

SARABAND — Same as Zaraband. A Spanish dance, said to have been introduced by the Saracenes.

SATANELLA — A small female devil.

SATELLITE — In astronomy, a secondary moon or planet, which revolves round a primary one (Latin).

SAREVONA — A town in Spain.

SCARABÆ — A small beetle.

SCAPIN — A loch in the Hebrides. A character in one of Molière's plays.

SCINTILLA — A little spark (Italian).

SCYLLA — Scylla and Charybdis, the names of two dangers in the Straits of Messina; the former, rocks, and the latter, a whirlpool. Scylla was a beautiful maiden, and fond of associating with the Nereids. The sea god Glaucus fell in love with her, but being rejected, applied to Circe to exercise her magic arts in his favour. Circe wished him to transfer his affections to herself, and filled with rage and jealousy, she transferred

Scylla into a monster, and afterwards into rocks, which bear her name, opposite to the whirlpool Charybdis. A vessel passing through the straits must pass between them, and in trying to avoid one they are sometimes shipwrecked by the other. Hence the proverb, "trying to avoid Scylla you fall into Charybdis (see Charybdis).

Seawraith Sea-phantom, or spirit.

Selene Called Luna by the Romans, was goddess of the moon, daughter of Hyperion, and sister of Helios and Aurora. She fell in love with Endymion, and sent him to sleep in order to kiss him. Selene is described as a very beautiful goddess, with long wings and a golden diadem. She rode, like her brother Helios, across the heavens in a chariot drawn by two white horses.

Serapis An Egyptian deity, whose form of worship was introduced into Greece in the time of the Ptolemes. His worship was introduced into Rome with that of Isis (see Isis).

Serena Siren (Italian.) Serena also means Serene—Quiet—Calm. [Italian.]

Shearwater In ornithology, a kind of seabird, called also the puffin petrel.

Sheila A heroine of Black's novel, "A Princess of Thule."

Shulah Wanderer (Irish).

SIBYL — The Sibyls were certain women inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. They were ten in number, the most celebrated of whom, was that of Cumæ, in Italy. Apollo became enamoured of her, and offered to give her whatever she should ask. The Sibyl demanded to live as many years as she had grains of sand in her hand, but forgot to ask for the enjoyment of the health, vigour, and bloom, of which she was then in possession. She had already lived 700 years when Æneas went to Italy, and had three centuries more to exist before her years were as numerous as the grains of sand she had held in her hand.

SIECOLA — The age or century (Italian).

SIESTA — A sleep taken after dinner, or midday.

SILVIA — Heroine in the play of "Two Gentlemen of Verona." (Shakespeare.)

SINBAD — From Sinbad the Sailor. [Arabian Nights.]

SIREN — Sea nymphs, who dwelt on the shores of Sicily, and so charmed passing mariners by the sweetness of their song that they forgot their homes, and remained there till they perished with hunger. According to Homer in the Odyssey, as Ulysses and his companions were on their homeward voyage they passed close to the Sirens, but in safety; for, by the directions of Circe,

Ulysses stopped the ears of his companions with wax, and had himself tied to the mast before approaching them, so that, although when he heard the song of the Sirens he made signs for his companions to unbind him, they only secured him the more closely, in compliance with his previous instructions. Thus he listened to the song of the Sirens and escaped with his companions who could not hear, as their ears were stopped.

SIRENE — Siren (French).

SIREX — An insect, inhabiting the woods of northern Europe. A species of mouse.

SIRIUS — The dog star.

SONATA — A piece of instrumental Music.

SORELLA — Sister (Italian).

SPERANZA — Hope [Italian].

SPHINX — A fabled monster, half woman half lion, said by the Grecian poets to have infested Thebes, and to have destroyed many of its inhabitants. The Sphinx proposed a riddle to the Thebans, and to murder all who were unable to guess it. It was as follows:— "What animal is that which goes on four feet in the morning, on two at noon, and on three in the evening." Numerous victims fell before the monster, until at last Œdipus, who was at Thebes, came forward and

answered the Sphinx that it was a man, who when an infant creeps on all fours, when at manhood goes on two feet, when old uses a staff—a third foot. The Sphinx thereupon threw herself down on the earth and died.

The Egyptian Sphinx differs from the Greek in having no wings and the head of a man, and always in a lying (couchant) position. There is an enormous figure of one in stone lying half buried in the sand near the great Pyramid.

SPINDRIFT — The spray seen flying away in a breeze from the crest of waves and from the bows of a vessel going very fast.

STELLA — Star [Italian]. Miss Johnson the friend or wife of Dean Swift.

STEPHANOTIS — Fit for, or belonging to a crown or wreath [Greek]. A sweetly scented white Flower.

STYX — A river of Hell, round which it flowed nine times. A nymph who dwelt at the entrance of Hades, in a lofty grotto supported by silver columns. She married Pallas, by whom she had three daughters, Zelus [zeal], Nice [victory], Bia [Strength].

SWIFTSURE — English compound word—Swift-and-Sure. A Flag Ship of Admiral Blake.

SYLPH — A beautiful and graceful kind of fairy or nymph.

SYLPHIDE — Same as Sylph. The word is French, and is probably taken from a Ballet of that name in which Madame Taglioni the dancer was celebrated.

SYLVIA — Same as Silvia.

SYREN — Same as Siren.

TALISMAN — A charm. A novel by Sir W. Scott.

TAMAR — A river in Devon and Cornwall.

TAMESIS — The Roman name for the River Thames.

TARTARUS — The place of punishment in the lower world, situated as far below the earth as the earth is below heaven. Hesiod says it would take nine days for an anvil to fall from heaven to earth, and an equal time for it to fall from earth to Tartarus.

TEMERAIRE — Bold [French].

TENEDOS — A small island in the Ægean sea, opposite Troy. It was the place in which the Greeks retired to lay in ambush whilst the wooden horse was received within the walls of Troy.

TERMAGANT — A quarrelsome, scolding, furious woman. From two Saxon words.

TERN — A small kind of sea gull, sometimes called the Sea Swallow.

TERPSICHORE — One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over dancing, which she was supposed to have invented and in which she took delight as her name indicates, it being taken from two Greek words "to delight" and "dance" She is represented like a young virgin crowned with laurel and holding in her hand a musical instrument.

THAIS — Accompanied Alexander in his Asiatic conquest, and is said to have instigated him to burn the Royal Palace of Persepolis. After Alexander's death she married Ptolemy and was the mother of Irene.

THALATTA — The Sea. (Greek.)

THALIA — The Blooming One. One of the muses generally regarded as the patroness of comedy. She was supposed by some, also to preside over husbandry and planting; and is represented leaning on a column holding a mask in her right hand and with a shepherd's crook, by which she is distinguished from her sisters.

THANE — From a Saxon word Thane. A Title of honour amongst the Saxons.

THEA — A Daughter of Uranus and Terra who married Hyperion, by whom she was the Mother of the Sun, the Moon, Aurora, &c.

THEMIS — The Grecian goddess of justice or law, daughter of Cælus and Terra and mother by Jupiter of the Fates the Seasons, Peace,

Order, Justice, and all duties beneficial to mankind. She is generally represented carrying the Horn of Plenty in one hand and a pair of Scales in the other.

THETIS

Goddess of the sea, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She dwelt with her father and sisters, the Nereids, at the bottom of the sea. Both Neptune and Jupiter sued for her hand, but when Themis declared that the son of Thetis would be more distinguished than his father, both gods desisted. Jupiter, to revenge himself, declared that she should marry a mortal. The gods had promised Pelorus as a reward for virtue that he should marry a goddess. He met Thetis, to whom he made love, and after much coyness on her part was accepted. The nuptials were celebrated with great solemnity, and all the gods and goddesses except Discord were present and made them each valuable presents. Discord not being invited, the neglect so irritated her, that she threw a golden apple into the midst of the gods with the inscription "To the Fairest" on it, which caused so much misery and misfortune. Thetis became mother of several children by Pelius, but these she destroyed by fire in attempting to see whether they were immortal, and Achilles, her most distinguished offspring, must have shared the same fate if Peleus had not snatched him from her hand. When Achilles was killed by Paris, Thetis issued out of the sea with the Nereides to mourn his death, collected his ashes in a golden urn, and raised a monument to his memory.

THISBE — See Pyramus. Page 89.

THYRA — Girl's name.

TIERCEL — A bird (a male hawk). (French). Terliolus, or tertius the third, so-called because the third egg in every nest is said to be a male.

TITANIA — Queen of the Fairies. "Midsummer Night Dream." (Shakespeare.)

TOPAZE — A precious stone of a yellow colour. (French).

TORMARA — A native of Tormo, a village in Castile.

TOURMALINE — A precious stone of various colours. It easily displays electrical action.

TRINCULO — A jester in the play of the "Tempest," (Shakespeare.)

TRITON — A powerful sea diety, son of Neptune and Amphitrite; dwelt with them in a golden palace at the bottom of the sea, and was his father's trumpeter. He could calm the sea and abate the storms. He was generally represented as blowing a shell, and with a body above the waist like that of a man, and below like a dolphin.

TURA — Vulture. (Spanish). A Russian river, running from the Ural mountains to the Tobal, navigable for 200 miles.

TYRIAN — A native of Tyre.

UHLAN	Hulan or Ulan, Polish name for Lancer derived from the Turkish Oghlan meaning a young man.
UNA	Heroine in the Legend "Una and the Lion." (Edmund Spenser.)
UNDA	Wave. (Latin.)
UNDINE	Water Sprite, Heroine of La Motte, (Fouqué's romance.)
URANIA	One of the Muses, a daughter of Zeus. and the Muse of Astronomy, and is represented with a celestial globe, to which she points with a small staff.

VACUNA — A goddess of Rome who presided over leisure and repose.

VALETTA — The principal town and harbour of Malta.

VALKYRIAN — Belonging to the Scandinavian goddesses of war, who selected the warriors doomed to perish in battle, and who decided the victory. They lived in the Valhalla, and poured out hydromel for the heroes slain in combat.

VAMPIRE — A large species of Bat inhabiting several of the African and South Sea Islands. In Sclavonic and other superstitions the spirit of some dead person who visits the scenes of its former life for the purpose of injuring and destroying persons.

VANDA — A Polish Princess succeeded her father about the middle of the Eighth Century, she had a happy and prosperous reign. She ultimately sacrificed herself to Polish divinities, throwing herself into the Vistula.

VANESSA — A kind of butterfly. A Lady celebrated by Dean Swift.

VANGUARD — The first or front line of an army.

VARINA — A Province in America between Venezuela and New Granada. Also a girl's name. (Spanish.)

VARUNA — The Supreme deity. (Mythology of the Aryan Nations.)

VECTIS — The Roman name for the Isle of Wight.

VEGA — A Town in Spain. A bright Star.

VELLEDA — A Girl's name. (Spanish.)

VENUS — The Latin name of the Grecian goddess Aphrodite. She was the goddess of beauty and marriage. She was married to Vulcan, but was not remarkable for fidelity to her husband. Her amour with Adonis is particularly celebrated in ancient poetry. (See Aphrodite). She is generally represented, with her son Cupid, in a chariot drawn by doves, and sometimes by swans or sparrows. The planet Venus was called by the Greeks Phosphorus, and by the Romans Lucifer, when it rises before the Sun; but when it sets after the Sun, Vesper, or Hesperus. Venus is always near the Sun.

VERA — True. (Italian).

VERONICA — A flowering shrub.

VERVE — Spirit—Dash. (French.)

VESPA — Wasp, or scold. (Latin).

Vesta — A Roman goddess, identical with the Roman Hestia. Daughter of Rhea and Saturn, and goddess of fire. In her temple, fire was constantly kept, and never permitted to go out, lamps were also always kept burning, and were attended by virgins who performed the mysteries of her worship, and were called Vestal Virgins. Vesta was also goddess of the domestic hearth; in the ancient Roman house, the hearth was the central part, and round it all the inmates daily assembled for their common meal; every meal thus taken was a fresh bond of union and affection among the members of a family, and, at the same time, an act of worship of Vesta. The goddess herself was regarded as chaste and pure, like her symbol the fire.

Vestal — A virgin consecrated to Vesta. Figuratively, a pure virgin.

Victoria — A Roman goddess. Daughter of Styx, and Sister of Strength and Valour. She was represented with wings, crowned with laurel, and holding the branch of a palm tree in her hand. A golden statue of this goddess, weighing 320 pounds, was presented to the Romans by Hiero, king of Syracuse, and deposited in the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline Hill.

Vedette — A cavalry sentry.

Vierouka — A Scandinavian female name.

VIGIA — A girl's name. (Italian). Short for Livigia, or Louise.

VIKING — Sea king of the Norsemen.

VINDEX — A defender or avenger. [Latin].

VIOLA — Violet. [Italian].
A character in the play of "Twelfth Night." (Shakespeare.)

VIRAGO — A female warrior, a bold, masculine, or furious woman. [Latin].

VIVIEN — Heroine from the "Illiads of the Kings." (Tennyson.)

VOLAGE — Fickle, inconstant. [French].

VOLANTE — Flying. [Italian].

VOL-AU-VENT — Fly to windward. [French].

VRIL — The new force, mentioned in "The coming Race" by Lord Lytton.

VULCAN — Son of Jupiter and Juno, and husband of Venus. He forged thunderbolts for his father. He was the patron of those who made armour and worked in metal.

WAIF	A stray.
WATER KELPIE	Water sprite.
WAVENEY	A river and place in Essex.
WEERIT	A sea bird.
WAWA	The 31st letter of the Turkish alphabet, and the 27th of the Arabic.
WELLE	Wave. [German].
WIRRAL	A district in Cheshire.
WIVERN	A fabulous creature. An emblem used in heraldry.
WOINORA	The native name of a beautiful river in Australia, known as the Australian Rhine. Flowing from the Blue Mountains into the George's river, about fourteen miles from Sidney.

WOLVERINE — A strong animal of the bear kind, about the size of a wolf, which inhabits the northern regions of America.

WYVERN — See Wivern.

XANTHA — A girl of Thrace.

XANTHE — One of the Oceanides.

XEMA — A black crested gull, found in northern latitudes.

XARIFA — The heroine of a Moorish poem.

ARRELL — A naturalist. [Yarrell's British Birds and Fishes.]

TENE — An ancient name of the New Forest.

THAN — A river in Aberdeenshire.

ZABAVA . A Russian name.

ZAMBA A wild animal like a dog, with a horse's head.

ZAMPA An opera by Herold.

ZARA Subject of a Moorish poem, by Mrs. Hemans.

ZARANNA "The sharp one." [Arabic.]

ZAYDA A girl's name. [Oriental.]

ZELIA A fancy name, made from Eliza by taking the Z from near the end and placing it at the beginning.

ZENOBIA The celebrated, beautiful, and warlike Queen of Palmyra, who, after the death of her husband Odenatus, caused herself to be styled Queen of the East. Aurelian marched with his armies to punish the pride of Zenobia, who appeared at the head of 700,000 men, and after two battles were fought, in which, by the extraordinary courage of the Queen, she gained a victory.

She was ultimately overpowered, and fled to her capital, determined to support a seige. The armies, however, which were marching to her succour, were defeated, and she fled from Palmyra in the night, but was pursued and caught, and brought to Aurelian, who treated Zenobia with great humanity, giving her possessions near Tibar, where she lived the rest of her days in peace, with all the splendour and majesty which became a Queen of the East, and a warlike Princess. A.D. 273.

ZEPHYR — The west wind; poetically, any gentle soft wind.

ZEPHYRINE — Female name, derived from Zephyr.

ZEPHIRINA — Female name, derived from Zephyr.

ZETA — A letter of the Greek alphabet.

ZERBIA — Servia.

ZIGAN — Gipsy. [Hungarian.]

ZIGANA — Gipsy girl. [Hungarian.]

ZILLAH — A female name, mentioned in Scriptural history. Ada and Zillah, the two first women spoken of in the Bible [Eve excepted].

ZINGARA — Gipsy. [Italian].

Zona — A town of Thrace, on the Ægean sea, where the woods are said to have followed the strains of Orpheus.

Zoraida — A female character in Don Quixote. Also in an Eastern tale.

Zouave — A French Algerian soldier; the name is derived from the tribe from which they were originally recruited.

Zuffa — Contest. [Italian.]

Zulieka — Heroine in "The Bride of Abydos." (Byron.)

APPENDIX.

ALBA	White, fair. (Latin.)
ALKELDA	St. Alkelda was the patron saint of Middleham, in Yorkshire. She was a Saxon princess, but her beauty and piety excited the jealousy of a Danish princess, who, with the assistance of her maid servant, murdered her by choking her, or suffocating her, with two napkins. Her body was carried to heaven by angels. There are two very curious old pictures in Middleham Church, which is dedicated to her: one representing the murder, and the other her being carried into heaven by angels.
ALTHEA	Heroine of an old English song. (Lovelace.)
FATIMA	A short poem by Tennyson. Subject of an Eastern tale. (Also see page 41.)

GLATTON

A town and parish in Huntingdonshire. The first vessel of that name in the Navy was originally an East Indianman of 1,256 tons, and purchased from the East India Company, 1795, by the Government, and fitted out as a man of war. In her first cruise in the North sea, she sighted and *attacked* at 10 p.m. a French Squadron of four Frigates, two Corvettes, a Brig, and a Cutter. After a night action, lasting an hour, the French ships sheered off. In the morning, the Glatton attempted to renew the action; the French ships steered for Flushing, but the Glatton was in too crippled a condition to chase, after having fought the most gallant action on record.

HELOISE

Heloise and Abelard flourished in the 12th century. They were two of the most distinguished persons of their age in learning and beauty, but for nothing more famous than for their unfortunate passion. After a long course of calamities, they retired, each to a convent, and consecrated the remainder of their days to religion.

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